

Road to Health Toolkit Evaluation Guide

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Contents

Overview and Purpose of the Road to Health Evaluation Guide	1
Types of Data to Be Collected	1
Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form	2
How Will I Collect the Data?	(1)
How Do I Use These Tools?	7
Take Home Message	8
Links to NDEP Resources	Ç
Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Session	1
Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Group Session	(1)
Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form	
Thank You!1	6



Overview and Purpose of the Road to Health Evaluation Guide

The National Diabetes Education Program (NDEP) created this guide for community health workers (CHWs), promotores de salud, diabetes educators, lay health workers, and health educators who want to know (1) how the Road to Health Toolkit is making a difference in the lives of their participants who are at risk for type 2 diabetes, and (2) how well they have conducted their own activities.

For some, the idea of doing an evaluation can be scary, but it does not have to be. There are simple tools that you can use that can tell you:

- 1. if you are using the toolkit with the audience you want to reach
- 2. if you want to change how you use the toolkit so that you can better meet participants' needs, and/or
- 3. if your participants are making the kinds of changes that will help them lower their risk for type 2 diabetes.

This evaluation guide is not meant to teach you how to do an in-depth evaluation of how effective the Road to Health Toolkit is. Instead, the evaluation guide will give you easy-to-use tools that let you quickly collect some key pieces of data. These data will help you understand how well things are going, if you need to make any changes, and what those changes should be. If you, or your organization, are interested in learning more about evaluation, please contact Betsy Rodríguez, MSN, Deputy Director National Diabetes Education Program (bjr6@cdc.gov) for more information.

Who is your audience?

Your audience is the person or group of people with whom you most want to use the RTH Toolkit. *Examples of audiences are:*

- African Americans and Hispanics/ Latinos ages 50–70 who are at risk for type 2 diabetes
- Hispanic/Latino and African American pregnant women who are at risk for gestational diabetes or had gestational diabetes in previous pregnancies
- Family members or relatives who are at risk for type 2 diabetes

It is important to think ahead of time about the people with whom you want to use the toolkit so you can make sure that your outreach efforts focus on those individuals.

Who will use this Evaluation Guide?

This guide is for:

- Community Health Workers,
- Promotores de Salud,
- Diabetes Educators,
- Lay Health Workers, and
- Health Educators

...who use the Road to Health Toolkit.

Types of Data to Be Collected

Included in this guide are three forms that you can use to collect data to assess your use of the Road to Health Toolkit. These forms are called the Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form:

Group Sessions, the Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Sessions, and the Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form.

Road to Health Intervention Tracking Forms for Individual and Group Sessions

These tracking forms contain two sets of questions. The first set of questions helps you keep track of those with whom you are using the toolkit. It also helps you keep track of how you are using the toolkit (e.g., the number of sessions, the length of each session, the topics covered in each session, and what parts of the toolkit were used during each session).



The first section in the forms is about the sessions, how they are delivered and what happens in each session. This is also known as **process data**. Good process data helps you know if you need to make changes in the way you are using the toolkit. This information can also be useful to share with your supervisor about the type of activities that you have been doing with your participants.

The second set of questions will help you know if your participants are making progress toward the goals they have set for themselves. This information, known as **outcome data**, will tell you if participants have:

- Made the recommended changes in their eating habits (making healthy food choices)
- Increased their physical activity (moderate-intensity physical activity, for example: walking briskly, bicycling slower than 10 miles per hour, dancing, and general gardening)
- Lost 5-7 percent of their body weight, if overweight or obese

You should complete the form as soon as possible after the education session and before you conduct another education session. If you are working with one participant at a time, you will use the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Sessions.** If you are working with two or more people at the same time, you will use the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Group Sessions.**

Recommended Changes in Making Healthy Food Choices

RTH Toolkit User's Guide, page 8

- Eat a variety of foods that are low in fat
- Reduce the number of calories eaten per day

Recommendations for Physical Activity

RTH Toolkit User's Guide, page 8

 Get at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity five days a week. This could be brisk walking, yard work, and actively playing with children.

Recommendations for Weight Loss

RTH Toolkit User's Guide, page 8

 Lose 5-7 percent of current weight, if overweight—that's 10 to 14 pounds (4.5 to 6.3 kg) for a 200 pound (90.6 kg) person.

Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form

Participants can use this form to let you know how well the session went. This information is very important because it gives you an idea of which activities work best for your participants. This data can also help you know which activities or parts of the toolkit do not work as well. Based on this feedback, you may decide to change the activity to make it more effective. This type of information is another form of **outcome data.**

The **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form** should be given to participants at the end of each session. You can also summarize the information from the participant satisfaction form to complete some of the "Demographic Information" questions found on the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Group Sessions.**



How Will I Collect the Data?

The tracking forms and the **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form** are the main data collection tools.

- The tracking forms are to be completed **by you**—
- The Road To Health Participant Satisfaction Form should be completed by your participants.

It is important that both tools be completed at the end of a session and before another session begins. The information you collect will address both the process and outcome questions listed below.

This section will explain how to use the data collection tools.

- Are you reaching your intended audience? (Process data)
 - In the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Session**, there is an area for you to write information about the participant. Here is an example of how the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Session** can be filled out.

Your Name: Mary Smith	Participant Name: Ray Williams	Date: November 19, 2010						
Location: St. Peter's Health Care	Center, Houston, TX	Length of Session: 45 min						
	Demographic Information							
Race (check at least one):	Gender:	Age Range:						
₩ Black/African American	™ Male	□ 18 – 25 years						
☐ Hispanic/Latino	☐ Female	☐ 26 – 35 years						
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native		☐ 36 – 45 years						
☐ Asian		☐ 46 – 55 years						
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		™ 56 – 65 years						
☐ White		☐ 65+ years						
☐ Other:								
Marital Status:	Number of Children:	Diagnosis:						
☐ Single, never married	3	☐ Has diabetes						
☐ Married		☐ Has gestational diabetes						
▼ Divorced		☐ Ḥas pre-diabetes¹						
□ Widowed		At risk for diabetes (see pg. 3 of the RTH Flipchart for the risk factors for type 2 diabetes)						
		☐ Has a family member with diabetes						

¹ Prediabetes. Pre-diabetes is a condition in which blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not high enough for a diagnosis of diabetes. Retrieved 9/13/2011 http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/dictionary/pages/l-p.aspx#P



— You will use a similar process for complete the **Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Group Session.** You may need to estimate about how many people fall under a category.

Your Name:		Participant Names:
Mary Smith		Ana Smith
3		Ray Williams
		Angela Williams Mary Thomas
Date:		Larry Doe
October 20, 2010		Ann Johnson
		Gail Washington
		David Thompson
Location:		Length of Session:
St. Peter's Health Care Center, Hou	ston, TX	60 mins
Demogra	ohic Information	
Number of Participants: 8	Average Number of Children pe	r Participant: 4
Race (check all that apply):	Age Range (check all that ap	oply):
☑ Black/African American	□ 18 – 25 years	
☐ Hispanic/Latino	☐ 26 – 35 years	
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native	☐ 36 – 45 years	
☐ Asian	₩ 46 – 55 years	
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	▼ 56 – 65 years	
₩ White	₩ 65+ years	
☐ Other:		
Diagnosis:		Average Income (your best guess
✓ Has diabetes. How many: 2		is fine):
☐ Has gestational diabetes. How many:		▼ Less than \$20,000
☐ Ḥas pre-diabetes. How many:		□ \$20,001 - \$40,000
🗹 At risk for diabetes (see pg. 3 of the Flipchart). How r	many: 3	□ \$40,001 - \$60,000
☑ Has a family member with diabetes. How many:		□ \$60,001+

^{*}Notice that the total number in the "Diagnosis" section is greater than the number of participants (8). At times, you might find that your participant will fit into more than one category. For example, a person may be at risk for diabetes and have a family member who has diabetes. That person would be counted in both categories.



• How are you using the toolkit? (Process data)

- In this section, you will check off the topic areas that you discussed and the activities that you used for the session. The individual and group forms have the same sections.
- Remember to answer the questions as completely as possible.

Road to Health Toolkit Materials									
Road to Health Flipchart: Select	any sections of the Road to Health Flipch	nart that you used in this session							
■ Part 1: Type 2 Diabetes is Preventable and Losing Some Weight Can Help	■ Part 2: Making Healthy Food Choices	☐ Part 3: Increasing Physical Activity							
Other Activities and Resources: Select ar	ny other Road to Health activities or resou	urces that you used in this session							
☐ Activity 1: Portion Distortion	☐ Activity 10: 10,000 Steps Club	☐ Movimiento por su Vida CD/DVD							
☐ Activity 2: Food Detective I	☐ Activity 11: A Journey of Two	☐ Step by Step CD/DVD							
☐ Activity 3: Food Detective II	☐ Activity 12: Neighborhood	☐ RTH: Barriers to Being Active Quiz							
☐ Activity 4: Community Kitchen	Discovery	☐ RTH: City of Excuses Poster							
☐ Activity 5: Sneak in Nutrition	☑ Activity 13: Community Garden	☐ RTH: Future Without Type 2							
☑ Activity 6: Lunch Exchange	☐ Activity 14: Train like a Super Star	Diabetes Poster							
☐ Activity 7: Community Water Log	☐ Activity 15: PAWS	☐ RTH: Reading Nutrition Labels Poster							
☐ Activity 8: The "Gross Value" of a Meal	☐ Activity 16: 3-on-3	. 5315							
Deal	☐ Activity 17: Walk to Timbuktu	☐ RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Floor Poster							
☐ Activity 9: Supper Clubs		RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Wall Poster							
		☐ RTH: Traffic Light Method Poster							



- How well did today's session go? (Outcome data)
 - This question can be answered using data from the tracking forms and the **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form**.
 - On the **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form**, the **participant** will tell you how well the session went.
 - On the tracking forms, you will answer how well **you** thought the session went.

How well did today's session go?
□ Very well
▼ Somewhat well
☐ Neither well nor poor
☐ Somewhat poor
☐ Very poor
What about today's session went well? My participant said that he started
reading nutrition labels, so he is doing better than last week.

- Are my participants changing their behavior in order to reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes (i.e., making healthy food choices, increasing physical activity, and losing weight)? (Outcome data)
 - This outcome question can be answered using questions from the **RTH Intervention Tracking Forms** (see example below) and the **RTH Participant Satisfaction Form.**

Goal	No progress	Some progress	Completed
Controlling portion size		\checkmark	
Eating food with less fat		✓	
Eating food with fewer calories	\checkmark		
Avoiding fast food value meals	·	\checkmark	
Reading nutrition labels			\checkmark



How Do I Use These Tools?

Remember that you know your participants' needs best and you understand the most effective ways to deliver the RTH toolkit activities. You may not use all of the activities, so all of the questions on the data collection forms may not be useful to you. Instead of using the whole form, you may want to use just a few questions. If you are already using a different data collection tool, it may be most helpful to include questions from the tracking forms and the **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form** in that tool.

If you have questions about how to use the data collection forms, here are some answers to common questions that might be helpful:

How often should I use the data collection forms?

To collect the most useful data, it is important that you complete the forms immediately after each session with an individual or group.

How do I analyze the data?

There are several different ways to analyze the data. You can:

- Review the data for each participant you've worked with to see how he or she has changed behaviors or weight over time
- Review the data to see how the group's behaviors have changed over time
- If there is more than one CHW/Promotor in your organization, you can
 - compare your individual and group data with another CHW/Promotor, or
 - combine your data with another CHW/Promotor to see how effective the Road to Health Toolkit is at your organization.

Examples of How to Use the Data

Once you have used the forms to collect data about your participants and RTH activities, this information can help you decide how to address some of the challenges that you might have. Here are two scenarios that show you how you can use the data from the data collection forms to help your participants:

Scenario 1 (Process data):

You review your tracking forms for the last month and see that most of the people in your sessions already have diabetes. Before you started to use the toolkit you and your supervisor agreed that you really wanted to use it with people who are at risk for pre-diabetes. Your data is telling you that you are not reaching those people.

What can you do?

- You can talk with your supervisor about changing how you invite people to your sessions.
- You can ask your current participants if they have any family members who might be interested in working with you but who have not been diagnosed.
- You can reach out to a local physician or community health center to refer people who are at risk for diabetes to you.

Examples of ways you can summarize the data include:

- "There were 2 men and 6 women in class on August 10, 2010."
- "Participant A has lost 2 lbs. since the last session."



Scenario 2 (Outcomes data):

When you review the **Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Forms**, you learn that your participants enjoy the sessions and are reading nutrition labels when they go grocery shopping, but they are still not choosing healthier food options.

What can you do?

- You can ask your participants why they are not choosing healthier foods.
- For people who are still unsure about what healthy options are, you can use:
 - Community Kitchen (Activity 4: Road to Health Toolkit's Activities Guide, pg. 21), and
 - *Lunch Exchange* (Activity 6: Road to Health Toolkit's Activities Guide, pg. 23) nutrition activities to review how to make healthy food choices.

Take Home Message

The resources in this guide are designed to support you in your evaluation efforts. For you to get the most out of evaluation, it should be relevant to you. We encourage you to take these materials and make them meaningful to you. If this is your first experience with evaluation, do not worry! It may seem scary at first, but it can ultimately help you improve the health of all your participants.



Links to NDEP Resources

For CHWs/Promotores interested in more RTH toolkit materials, we recommend the following resources:

Road to Health Toolkit (PDFs in English and Spanish)

Road to Health Toolkit - User's Guide:

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-toolkit-users-guide.pdf

Road to Health Toolkit - Flipchart:

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-toolkit-flipchart.pdf

Road to Health Toolkit - Activities Guide:

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-toolkit-activities-guide.pdf

Road to Health Toolkit - Resources Guide:

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-toolkit-resources-guide.pdf

El camino hacia la buena salud - Guía del Usuario

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-user-guide-spanish.pdf

El camino hacia la buena salud - Rotafolio

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-flipchart-spanish.pdf

El camino hacia la buena salud - Guía de Actividades:

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-activities-guide-spanish.pdf

El camino hacia la buena salud - Guía de Recursos

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-resource-guide-spanish.pdf

Road to Health Training Support

Road to Health Toolkit Training Guide (available in English and Spanish): http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-training-guide.pdf

Road to Health Toolkit Training Video/DVD (bilingual):

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-dvd-booklet.pdf

Road to Health Resources to Support Physical Activity

Movimiento por su Vida CD/DVD

http://ndep.nih.gov/publications/PublicationDetail.aspx?Publd=69

Step by Step: Moving Towards Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes CD/DVD

http://ndep.nih.gov/publications/PublicationDetail.aspx?Publd=95



Road to Health Toolkit Posters (These resources are available in Spanish at http://ndep.nih.gov/publications/PublicationDetail.aspx?Publd=166)

Road to Health: Barriers to Being Active Quiz

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-barriers-quiz.pdf

Road to Health: City of Excuses Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-city-of-excuses.pdf

Road to Health: Future Without Type 2 Diabetes Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-future-without-diabetes-poster.pdf

Road to Health: Reading Nutrition Labels Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-nutrition-facts-labels-poster.pdf

Road to Health: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Floor Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-step-by-step_floor_poster.pdf

Road to Health: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Wall Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-step-by-step-poster.pdf

Road to Health: Traffic Light Method Poster

http://ndep.nih.gov/media/road-to-health-traffic-light-method-poster.pdf

Evaluation Resources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Framework for Program Evaluation http://www.cdc.gov/eval/framework/index.htm

The Community Toolbox, Part J: Evaluating Community Programs and Initiatives (Chapters 36-39) http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/index.aspx

University of Arizona, Rural Health Office (2002). *Community Health Worker Evaluation Toolkit*, University of Arizona, Rural Health Office, El Paso Satellite, Suite 205, El Paso, Texas, 79902. https://apps.publichealth.arizona.edu/CHWToolkit/

Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Individual Session

Instructions for Health Educators, Diabetes Educators, Community Health Workers, and Promotores de Salud: Please complete this form after each education session or activity with the participant(s) using Road to Health Toolkit materials.						
·	ch question completely. Keep the original of	~				
Your Name:	Participant Name:	Date:				
Location:		Length of Session:				
	Demographic Information					
Race (check at least one):	Gender:	Age Range:				
☐ Black/African American	☐ Male	□ 18 – 25 years				
☐ Hispanic/Latino	☐ Female	☐ 26 – 35 years				
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native		☐ 36 – 45 years				
☐ Asian		☐ 46 – 55 years				
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		☐ 56 – 65 years				
1514114161		☐ 65+ years				
☐ White ☐ Other:						
Marital Status:	Number of Children:	Diagnosis:				
☐ Single, never married		☐ Has diabetes				
☐ Married		☐ Has gestational diabetes				
☐ Divorced		☐ Has pre-diabetes				
☐ Widowed		☐ At risk for diabetes (see pg. 3 of the RTH Flipchart for the risk factors for type 2 diabetes)				
		☐ Has a family member with diabetes				
	Road to Health Toolkit Materials					
Road to Health Flipchart: Select	any sections of the Road to Health Flipch	nart that you used in this session				
☐ Part 1:Type 2 Diabetes is Preventable and Losing Some Weight Can Help	☐ Part 2: Making Healthy Food Choices	☐ Part 3: Increasing Physical Activity				
Other Activities and Resources: Selec	ct any other Road to Health activities or re	sources that you used in this session				
☐ Activity 1: Portion Distortion	☐ Activity 10: 10,000 Steps Club	☐ Movimiento por su Vida CD/DVD				
☐ Activity 2: Food Detective I	☐ Activity 11: A Journey of Two	☐ Step by Step CD/DVD				
☐ Activity 3: Food Detective II	☐ Activity 12: Neighborhood	☐ RTH: Barriers to Being Active Quiz				
☐ Activity 4: Community Kitchen	Discovery	☐ RTH: City of Excuses Poster				
☐ Activity 5: Sneak in Nutrition	☐ Activity 13: Community Garden	☐ RTH: Future Without Type 2				
☐ Activity 6: Lunch Exchange	☐ Activity 14:Train like a Super Star	Diabetes Poster				
☐ Activity 7: Community Water Log	☐ Activity 15: PAWS	☐ RTH: Reading Nutrition Labels Poster				
☐ Activity 8: The "Gross Value" of a Meal	☐ Activity 16: 3-on-3	☐ RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by				
Deal	☐ Activity 17: Walk to Timbuktu	Step - Floor Poster				
☐ Activity 9: Supper Clubs		☐ RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Wall Poster				
		☐ RTH: Traffic Light Method Poster				

1.	How well did today's session go? Very well Somewhat well Neither well nor poor Somewhat poor Very poor				
	What about today's session went well?				
	What about today's session could be changed?				
2.	What goals did you set or discuss with your partici Controlling portion size		today? (check all t Drinking more v	,	
	 □ Eating food with less fat □ Eating food with fewer calories □ Avoiding fast food value meals □ Reading nutrition labels □ Eating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day 		Drinking less no 5–7 percent wei Increasing physi Other (describe)	n-diet juice or soda	ninutes per week
3.	How much progress do you think your participant	(s) made	e toward each of t	:hose goals during	the session?
				Some progress	Completed
Cc	Goal		No progress	11 17 19	
	ontrolling portion size		No progress	1 13	
Ea	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat		No progress		
Ea Ea	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories		No progress		
Ea Ea Av	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals		No progress		
Ea Ea Av Re	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea Dr	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day		No progress		
Eaa Av Ree Eaa Dr	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5-	enting food with less fat eating food with less fat eating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels eating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5-	enting food with less fat enting food with less fat enting food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals ending nutrition labels enting more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss ecreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week		No progress		
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5-	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week ther (describe):		No progress		
Eaa Ave Eaa Dr Dr Dr Ott	ontrolling portion size ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week ther (describe):		No progress		

Road to Health Intervention Tracking Form: Group Session

Instructions for Health Educators, Please complete this form after each materials. Please check all that apply a	education session or activity w	th the particip				
Your Name:		/ 1	Participant Names:			
Date:						
Duic.						
Location:			Length of Session:			
	Demographic Infor	mation				
Number of Participants:	<u>. </u>		per of Children per Participant:			
Race (check all that apply):		Age Range (check all that apply):			
☐ Black/African American		□ 18 – 2	5 years			
☐ Hispanic/Latino		□ 26 – 3	5 years			
☐ American Indian or Alaska Nati	ve	□ 36 – 4	5 years			
☐ Asian		□ 46 – 5	5 years			
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islan	der	□ 56 – 6	5 years			
☐ White		□ 65+ ye	ears			
☐ Other:						
Diagnosis:			Average Income (your best guess is fine):			
☐ Has diabetes. How many:			☐ Less than \$20,000			
☐ Has gestational diabetes. How	many:		□ \$20,001 - \$40,000			
☐ Has pre-diabetes. How many:_			□ \$40,001 - \$60,000			
☐ At risk for diabetes (see pg. 3 of	the Flipchart). How many:		□ \$60,001+			
☐ Has a family member with diab	etes. How many:					
	Road to Health Toolki	Materials				
Road to Health Flipchart: Sel	ect any sections of the Road to	Health Flipch	nart that you used in this session			
☐ Part 1: Type 2 Diabetes is Preventable and Losing Some Weight Can Help	☐ Part 2: Making Healthy Foo	d Choices	☐ Part 3: Increasing Physical Activity			
Other Activities and Resources: S	elect any other Road to Health	activities or re	esources that you used in this session			
☐ Activity 1: Portion Distortion	☐ Activity 10: 10,000 Steps Cl	ub	☐ Movimiento por su Vida CD/DVD			
☐ Activity 2: Food Detective I	☐ Activity 11: A Journey of Tw	/O	☐ Step by Step CD/DVD			
☐ Activity 3: Food Detective II	☐ Activity 12: Neighborhood	Discovery	☐ RTH: Barriers to Being Active Quiz			
☐ Activity 4: Community Kitchen	☐ Activity 13: Community Ga	rden	☐ RTH: City of Excuses Poster			
☐ Activity 5: Sneak in Nutrition	☐ Activity 14: Train like a Supe	er Star	☐ RTH: Future Without Type 2			
☐ Activity 6: Lunch Exchange	☐ Activity 15: PAWS		Diabetes Poster			
☐ Activity 7: Community Water Log	☐ Activity 16: 3-on-3		☐ RTH: Reading Nutrition Labels Poster			
☐ Activity 8: The "Gross Value" of a Meal Deal	☐ Activity 17: Walk to Timbuk	tu	☐ RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Floor Poster			
☐ Activity 9: Supper Clubs			☐ RTH: Preventing Diabetes Step by Step - Wall Poster			
			☐ RTH: Traffic Light Method Poster			

1.	How well did today's session go? ☐ Very well ☐ Somewhat well ☐ Neither well nor poor ☐ Somewhat poor ☐ Very poor				
	What about today's session went well?				
	What about today's session could be changed?	•			
2.	What goals did you set or discuss with your partici	pant(s)	today? (check all t	hat apply)	
	 □ Controlling portion size □ Eating food with less fat □ Eating food with fewer calories □ Avoiding fast food value meals □ Reading nutrition labels □ Eating more servings of vegetables 		5–7 percent wei Increasing physi Other (describe)	n-diet juice or soda	ninutes per week
3.	and fruits per day How much progress do you think your participant	(s) made	e toward each of t	those goals during	the session?
	Goal		No progress	Some progress	Completed
Cc					
	ontrolling portion size				
	ating food with less fat				
Ea	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories				
Ea Av	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals				
Ea Av Re	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels				
Ea Av Re Ea	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5-	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5 Ind	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day —7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5- Ind Ot	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day —7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week ther (describe):				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5 Ind	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week other (describe):				
Ea Av Re Ea Dr Dr 5- Ind Ot	ating food with less fat ating food with fewer calories voiding fast food value meals eading nutrition labels ating more servings of vegetables and fruits per day rinking more water every day rinking less non-diet juice or soda per day -7 percent weight loss acreasing physical activity to 150 minutes per week other (describe):				

Road to Health Participant Satisfaction Form

We	would like to hear your thoughts about today's s	•		ke a few n			ell us your t	hou	ghts.
1.	Overall, how do you think today's session went?						ŕ		
\//h	at You Know								
	er today's session, how much better do you unde	rstand the to	opic	s below:					
		Not bette	er	A little be	etter	Slight	tly better	Αl	lot better
2.	The information in nutrition labels								
3.	How much weight you need to lose in order to reduce your risk for diabetes								
4.	Controlling the portion size of your food								
5.	How to choose foods with less calories and fat								
6.	How to be more physically active every day								
		Very unlikely		mewhat unlikely	Not	tsure	Somewh likely	at	Very likely
7.	Choose foods that are low in calories and fat								
8.	Control the portion size of my foods								
9.	Lose 5-7 percent of my body weight								
10	. Do physical activity or be physically active for at least 30 minutes, at least 5 days a week								
Ho	w are we doing?								
	Overall this session:								
	☐ Helped me progress toward my goals								
	☐ Did not help me progress toward my goals								
	☐ I do not have goals set up								
12.	What did you like most about this session?								
	☐ The facilitator								
	☐ Interacting with others/peer support								
	☐ Length of session								
	☐ The discussion topics								
	☐ The materials/resources								

☐ Other (describe): _____

13.	vvn	at would you change about this session?
		Interacting with others/peer support
		Length of session
		The discussion topics
		The materials/resources
		Other (describe):
Ple	ase	tell us about you
14.	Hav	ve you ever been diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes?
		Yes
		No, I have never been diagnosed
		No, but my doctor told me that I have pre-diabetes
		No, but I have been told that I am at risk for diabetes
		No, but I have a family member with diabetes
15.	l be	lieve I am:
		Overweight
		Underweight
		At the right weight
16.	Weight (estimate)	
17.	Nur	mber of days per week I do physical activity (e.g., brisk walking, aerobic exercise,² dancing, swimming, etc.)
	a.	Number of minutes I spend in physical activity on days when I am active
18.	In v	vhat year where you born?
19.	Are	you?
		Male
		Female
20.	Do	you consider yourself (mark one or more)?
		Black/African American
		Hispanic/Latino
		American Indian or Alaska Native
		Asian
		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
		White
	_	
	Ц	Other:

Thank You!

² Aerobic physical activity. Activity in which the body's large muscles move in a rhythmic manner for a sustained period of time. Aerobic activity, also called endurance activity, improves cardiorespiratory fitness. Examples include walking, running, swimming, and bicycling. Retrieved 9/13/2011 http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/glossary/

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Diabetes Education Program (NDEP) is jointly sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the support of more than 200 partner organizations.

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